REDCLIFF REVIEW

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"OLD COCK WILL WIN"

Sir Wilfrid Opens Campaign Confident Canadians Will Support Administration

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in opening his campaign, Quebec a few days ago, among other things, said:

"For 15 years past I have been at the head of the government, and during that long period I have had many difficulties to meet. Four times I have had to cross the Atlantic to represent my country at the greatest theatre of empire in the world, but never has one of even my enemies been able to say that I have dishonored my country there.

"I shall be 70 in a few weeks, and I can assure you that for 20 years past I have scarcely known what rest meant.

"And, gentlemen of the province of Quebec, I say to you that I should be ashamed of the intelligence Providence has given me if I did not devote my old age to the honor and advancement of my country. I don't know how much time for work it left me, but for 15 years I have done all that was within my power for my country, and in this speech I will say without attempting to prophecy, that if I were a betting man, I would put up my money that the old cock will win.

"My opponents, perhaps with their coalition can defeat me, but there are things they cannot take away from me, the love of those who have worked with me for so many years they cannot take away from me, nor the prosperity which Canada has enjoyed during the past 15 years of the Liberal administration.

"Thank heaven, I now can appear before you with a policy of reciprocity with the United States which will make our country more prosperous than ever.

"We tried to pass this measure but such was the obstruction of the opposition that apparently the will of the majority did not count. So I said the people of Canada were the masters and they must be consulted, and now it is for you to say if you want to see reciprocity passed or not so that you can send your animals and farm products to American markets."

WHEAT WILL AVERAGE 20 BUSHELS

The Miller Makes That Estimate After a Tour of the District

E. C. Danelz, the miller, who even on rainy days refused to admit that the crops "might" be damaged by the weather, is finding his optomism vindicated in every sense.

Not only did he save himself the worry the weather may caused others, but with the fine maturing weather of the past week and crops in the best of condition, he is the real, original "I-told-you-so kid."

Mr. Danelz has traveled out into the grain district making close observations. He states that except for a slight unevenness in some places the fields are in fine condition and considers that 20 bushels per acre would be a conservative estimate of the average yield.

The oats crop will be a very heavy one.

NEW LABOR UNION IS BEING FORMED

A new union which will surpass all others in western Canada in numerical strength, is being organized among the laborers, including building laborers of all nationalities. No fewer than 40 labor men are taking a hand in the work and it is expected that the organization will be perfected before labor day. It was stated in labor circles recently that these men would probably be seen in the the procession.

HEAVY PURCHASE OF REDCLIFF LOTS

Man From Pennsylvania Glass District Invests In Redcliff Realty

Alex. Patterson of Shingle-house, Pa., made a visit to Redcliff Monday in company with L. R. Marion of the Marion Land company.

As a result of his observation Mr. Patterson is now the owner of one Broadway lot and eight residence lots near the school house, the transactions aggregating about $2,000.

Mr. Patterson comes from a leading glass making center and recognizes the probability that Redcliff may have such an industry shortly.

"DOC" HALL OPENS NEW DRUG STORE

Ireland Will Add Line of Hardware and Post-office Will Move

The branch of the National Drug company at Redcliff is now a thing of the past, Manager Hall having boxed up the goods and shipped them this week.

Mr. Hall will immediately install another stock of goods in the building at the corner of Main and Broadway, everything new and fresh, so that the village is really the winner by reason of "Doc's" confidence in Redcliff.

Mr. Hall will retain his postmastership, and has petitioned the department to move the office to the new drug store.

Mr. Ireland will make use of the space being vacated by laying in a stock of hardware, a move that will meet one of the needs of the city.

The changes amount to an increase in the business growth of the town, and are a good

ANOTHER WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE

The western wheat crop will total 183,000,000 bushels according to the estimate of the Winnipeg Commercial. The estimate is arrived at by reckoning on a general average of 18½ bushels per acre over the three provinces. This average is colosiderably better than it has been for several years, and when the extensiveness of the territory concerned is considered, it is a magnificent average. The acreage under wheat is 17½ per cent higher than last year, and from the circumstances attending the preparation of the soil for the season's crop, there are likely few who will disagree with the estimate.

CONSERVATIVE FOR RECIPROCITY PACT

John Herron, conservative candidate for McLeod district, in accepting the nomination said:

"If elected I will return to Ottawa and vote for the reciprocity pact. I think it is danger ous in spots, but everybody in the riding wants it and I will vote for it." He gave as his reasons:

"After the question had been launched last winter I began to get stray letters from my constituents asking me to support reciprocity. The farmers unions have voted practically unanimously for it, town councils and boards of trade have endorsed it, and influential farmers and business men have expressed themselves in favor. I see a good many dangers in reciprocity, but I see enough to influence my choice and to give the advantage in its favor. The greatest advantage in my opinion is that if the people do not find it to work to their advantage, it can be cancelled by a stroke of the pen."

RECIPROCITY AND THE "TRIPS TO WASHINGTON

Always the Policy of Canada Uuntil the Opportunity Came and Now it Becomes a Plaything for Politicians Beclouded With Other Lesser "Issues"

A correspondent writes to the Free Press:

"Can you tell me how many different pilgrimages have been made to Washington, both Conservative and Liberal, asking for reciprocity; the persons who made them and the different years? Is it true that Sir Charles Tupper one time offered inducement by throwing in the Canadian fisheries?"

The Free Press replies:

"The chronological record of the journeyings to Washington of Canadian public men to secure, if possible, the enactment of a reciprocity measure is given below; also the parliamentary overtures with the same end in view:

1865. A. T. Galt visited Washington unofficially, and subsequently he and W. P. Howland went on an official mission to secure if possible an extension of the treaty which had been denounced by the United States. It was in this year that the Canadian government appealed to the home government to use its influence at Washington "to avert what would be a great calamity."

1868. A standing offer of reciprocity on the lines of the 1854 treaty, was incorporated in the first tariff law passed by the Dominion parliament.

1869. Sir John Rose, finance minister of Canada, went to Washington and tried, unsuccessfully to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1870. Canadian tariff amended, but standing offer of reciprocity retained.

1871. Sir J. A. MacDonald, on the occasion of the drafting of the Washington treaty, sought, unavailingly, to reopen the question of reciprocity.

1874. George Brown went to Washington and negotiated a treaty in natural products and in a selected list of manufactures. Treaty rejected by the United States senate.

1876. Standing offer of reciprocity incorporated in the National Policy tariff. By this the Canadian government took power to take off the duties on United States products by order-in-council in the event of the United States congress doing likewise.

1888. Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington commissioned to negotiate a reciprocity arrangement approaching as nearly as possible that of 1854. As a consideration Sir Charles offered all privileges enjoyed under the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington. This would have opened the Canadian fishing waters to Canadian fishermen.

1891. Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and Hon. George E. Foster twice visited Washington. They knew what Sir Charles described as an "unrestricted offer of reciprocity."

1893. Unofficial overtures. Sir John Thompson, speaking April, 1894, said he had taken occasion to let the United States know that Canada was prepared to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1894. Revision of the tariff. Standing offer of reciprocity with the United States retained in modified form.

1896. Unofficial discussion of trade matters by representatives of the Liberal government.

1898. Unsuccessful attempt of the Joint High commission, sitting first at Quebec and afterwards at Washington, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

Such is the record. It shows clearly enough that over a long period of years Canada was keen, and the United States was reluctant to enter into an arrangement for the interchange of natural products. The United States position, which was stated repeatedly, was that the proposed interchange would operate almost wholly in the interests of Canada; they therefore demanded, as compensation, the access to the Canadian market for United States manufactures. This was the rock upon which practically all these negotiations split. Edward Porritt, in his book, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," published as recently as 1908, said: "The American position has undergone no change since 1850. The United States has never varied from the position that if Canada desires reciprocity she must be willing to make concessions to American manufacturers."

The fact that reciprocity is now within reach of the people of Canada is due entirely to President Taft's repudiation of the historic United States policy. One has only to read the fierce debate in the United States senate upon the agreement by the protectionist republican senators to be convinced that real republican sentiment is as hostile today as it ever was.

BIG CROP YIELDS ARE NOW ASSURED IN SO. ALBERTA

Weather Conditions Very Favorable for Big Yield--Wheat Average, 15 to 40 Bushels; Oats 60 to 80--Other Crops Doing Fine and Harvesting is General

With another week such as the past there can be no question as to the success of the farmers in this section of Alberta this season. Weather conditions have been ideal, warm sunshine with mild winds having struck the grain fields at the opportune time to bring the most favorable results.

Harvesting has become general in nearly all sections and reports are universally favorable.

Experts sent out by the Manitoba Free Press of Winnipeg have quite generally covered this province and made exhaustive examinations reporting substantially as follows:

Warner, Aug. 11.—Fall wheat being cut, average 15 bu. Spring wheat will yield 25; oats 60 bushels to the acre.

Raymond, Aug. 12.—Winter wheat uneven, yield averaging 15 bushels; spring wheat excellent but late, yield 20 bushels; oats, 70 to 80. Little barley, but yield is 35 to 40 bushels.

Viking, Aug. 15.—Grain well advanced, changing color, heads good length, filled and mostly six-rowed. Some fields will go 35 bushels to the acre. Late grain not so good, but wheat should average 25 bushels to the acre. Oats will yield 35 to 80 bu., with an average of 60. Slight damage from hail, but no tenacious frosts.

Botha, Aug. 15.—Wheat still flowering, some in milk stage, very little advanced to dough stage. Delayed by continuous rains. Red rust prevalent on leaves, but no black rust is shown. Wheat will average 25 bushels, oats 40, flax 8.

Gleichen, Aug. 15.—Crops still green but in excellent condition. Wheat should average 30; many fields going as much as 40 and 50 bushels to the acre, oats 70.

High river and Arrow Wook Creek crops are in excellent condition with similar yields.

Lethbridge, Aug. 15.—Crops are extremely varied as to condition and yield, early and late sowing, drouth and rain, and poor farming operations all having played a part. Probable average yield 18 to 20 bushels, though around Stirling and Magrath the yield will reach 40 to 50 bushels. Oat crop very heavy, with some fields giving 100 bushels.

About Dunsmore the crop was badly damaged by early drouth and yield will not be over 12 bushels, with some improvement around Bow Island. In the vicinity of Tabor about two sections of crop were destroyed by hail, while less from the same source in the Chin district is estimated at 100,000 bushels.

Medicine Hat—Average yield: Oats 45 bushels, wheat 27, barley 30, flax 18.

BREVITIES

Wm. Hood of Basanno was in Redcliff this week on business.

M. J. Moran of Grand Forks, N. D., was a visitor here this week.

Mrs. I. K. Gibson who has been ill for some time is recovering nicely.

E. C. Campbell of Carlstad was a business visitor in Redcliff during the week.

J. K. Gibson had a mild experience with a runaway team Wednesday, no damage resulting.

Lutyer Chire is able to be out again after having been confined to his room for several days by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Boyd went to Edmonton Monday to spend a few days visiting the fair, returning last evening.

Arthur Hinton who has been the guest of his uncle, D. Broadfoot, and family, returned to his home in Winnipeg Thursday evening.

Wm. Riddell, one of the employes at the brick plant, is building a new five room bungalow. It will be ready for occupancy within a short time.

Contractors McLachlan & McLean are making good progress with the three-story hotel at Carlstadt. The building is now entirely enclosed and inside work will be rushed.

J. Q. Landis of Greenville, O., and I. B. Miller of Gettysburg, O., arrived in Redcliff today at noon. Mr. Landis is a heavy land owner in this vicinity and is here to look after his grain crop.

Dr. O. T. Eastman of Chicago spent Thursday night in Redcliff, having come here with the understanding that no physician had discovered this field. Meeting Dr. Brown he left yesterday.

The new depot is now ready for the plasterers. Contractor Bush and his force of men will go next week to Sulfield to work on a similar structure, returning here in about ten days to put the finishing touches on the depot.

Earl Rowen, Pat Collins, Chas. Davidson and R. A. Dresper went on an excursion to Edmonton Sunday. Agent "Nick" carefully "sizing up" the bunch made sure of return passage for them. Having "negotiated loans" with each other to the full "limit of responsibility" (a polite way of stating a most solemn fact), brokers refusing to make advances on the character of security offered, influences were brought to bear via hotel office that induced the Redcliff delegation to make use of "Nick's" foresight which he had stamped "not transferable," and they arrived home Wednesday.

It is needless to recount the "adventures" of the tourists and not until a chorus girl with pinched features becomes the wife of a Redcliff carpenter, and the relation of a "cop" to a cafe front is explained, could the whole story be told anyway.

DANELZ BUYS NEW "INTERSTATE" CAR

E. C. Danelz will soon be seen driving about the thoroughfares and boulevards of Redcliff in a new "buzz" wagon. It is an "Interstate," forty horse power car and the latest model.

The car was ordered from Minneapolis some time ago and is due to arrive at once.

RAILROAD HAS GREAT SURPLUS FOR YEAR

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway company dividends of two per cent on the preferred stock for the half year and 2½ per cent on common stock for quarter ended June 30, were declared.

After paying all dividends declared for the year the surplus from railway and steamship lines for the year carried forward $11,873,242. Special income from interest on land sales and from other extraneous assets, $6,002,205.

Canada's fire waste from January 1 to July 1, 1911, was $14,461,825. In other words we have thrown away $40 a minute since New Year's day. Stop the fire waste.

WHAT TO SAY ABOUT : REDCLIFF :

Redcliff is situated on the C. P. R. six miles west of Medicine Hat, on the banks of the Saskatchewan river.

Natural gas is probably Redcliff's first and greatest asset—meeting the requirements of as great a demand as may be made for manufacturing purposes.

Working coal mines on both sides of the river, and immense deposits cropping out yet unexplored.

Brick and other clay products are manufactured extensively and additional enterprises for this line of industry are in contemplation.

The business houses and residences are practically all of brick—home product.

Silica sands abound, tests of which have proven an excellent quality for glass making.

Industrial sites are donated to new enterprises.

Surrounding territory is in the heart of Alberta's wheat belt, and there are no more prosperous farmers in the world than here.

Redcliff already has—

A flour mill that will handle 200,000 bushels of the Redcliff and Bowell wheat crop this fall.

A well equipped foundry, machine shop and planing mill in operation.

A plant for making brick and clay products, the demand for which is increasing constantly.

One protestant church.

A fine, new, thoroughly modern brick school house.

An excellent gas lighting system, and mains laid throughout the city.

An assessed valuation of more than half a million and a municipal tax levy of eight mills.

As fine a three-story modern brick hotel as there is in west.

A perfect system of water works—water pure as the mountain springs.

Redcliff is yet less than years old, with a variety of institutions engaged in practically every line of business.

What is needed now is capital to utilize the natural and bounteous resources—abundant prosperity awaits that combination with certainty.

BINDERS SEE THE

More Crop, More Money, Less Wages, Less Wear

COCKSHUTT

BINDERS DEALER

NO HOSPITAL FOR MR. LAWLER

HE TOOK GIN PILLS

If you ever hear anyone say that Rheumatism can't be cured, ask them if they have ever tried GIN PILLS. Or ask them to write us for proof that GIN PILLS have cured hundreds and hundreds of cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back and other troubles caused by weak kidneys or Bladder.

Rheumatism can be cured—is being cured every day—by GIN PILLS. Here is the best kind of proof:

OGDEN, N.S.

"I have been troubled with Rheumatism so bad that I could not work. A doctor tended me and told me to go to the hospital but all to no good until a friend told me to try GIN PILLS. I did so and after taking a few boxes, am pefectly well."

D. J. LAWLER.

Take GIN PILLS on our positive guarantee that they will cure you or money refunded. 50 cents a box—6 for $2.50. Order from us if your dealer cannot supply them. Sample box free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. N. U., Toronto. 50



The original Gin Pills made by National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto, are sold only in this box.

Paving the Way

At a political meeting a very enthusiastic German made a speech beginning like this:

"My dear fellow-citizens und fellow Shermans, I don't vant to say noddings about nobody, but look at dem Irish in de Tenth vard; what have dey got? Paved streets! Und vot have we got? Mut! Mut! Now, my fellow-citizens und fellow Shermans, vot I vish to say is dis: Coom, let us put our heads together und make a block pavement."—The Housekeeper.

"Gramercy!" exclaimed Sir William de Willingham. "Likewise, Oh Fiddlesticks! and Go to! May I cease to exist, but that youngest born of yours is a terror!"

"Out upon thee! to speak so of thy precious tootsums," rejoined the Lady de Willingham. "In what way annoys he thee?"

"Ever since his arrival," answered Sir William, "the little fiend has invariably done me out of a night's sleep.'

It is probable that many queens of the kitchen share the sentiment good-naturedly expressed by a Scandinavian servant, recently taken into the service of a young matron of Chicago. The youthful assumer of household cares was disposed to be a trifle patronizing.

"Now, Lena," she asked earnestly, "are you a good cook?"

"Ya-as, 'm, I tank so," said the girl, with perfect naivete, "if you vill not try to help me."—Lippincott's.

Self Evident

"Why is it that we never hear anything about the wife of Atlas, the man who had the world on his shoulders?"

"There was no Mrs. Atlas. If there has been, do you suppose that it would have been permitted him to create the impression that the entire burden rested on him."—Chicago-Record Herald.

Another Micawber

"Thank heaven, those bills are got rid of," said Bilkins, fervently, as he tore up a bundle of statements of accounts dated Oct. 1.

"All paid, eh," said Mrs. Bilkins.

"Oh, no," said Bilkins. "The duplicates dated Nov. 1 have come in and I don't have to keep these any longer."—Harper's Weekly.

"Heady" Exhibitor at R. A.—"And—ah—do you like our little show as well as the Salon of Paris, mademoiselle?"

Visitor—"Oh, much, bettaire."

Exhibitor—"Really? I'm delighted. And why, particularly?"

Visitor—"There is so much less picchaires!"—Punch.

The Minute Man

Tommy—"My gran'pa wuz in th' Civil War, an' he lost a leg or an arm in every battle he fit in!"

Johnny—"Gee! How many battles was he in?"

Tommy—"About forty." — Toledo Blade.

No Wonder

Mrs. Baye—"She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes and filters everything in the house."

"How does she get along with her family?"

"Oh, even her relations are strained."—Tit-Bits.

No Improvements

Johnny—"They're making shingles out o' cement nowadays."

Dickey—"I don't mind that so much, but if maw ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm going to run away."—Brooklyn Life.



IF ENGLISH LEFT INDIA.

Conflicting Races and Sects Would Rend Each Other.

To the old Sikh, with his family tradition of war, the lure of young Bengal has as yet little attraction. "The English beat us, and we and they beat the Poorbeahs; now who are the Bengalis that they should preach to men of the sword? We know our masters, with whom we share the army."

So when he talked it over with me as an old friend, the spirit of the Khalsa, which from a sect had become a soldiery of the Wallenstein type, rang out ruthless, forgetting the plough and the prize seed-corn.

"Pah, Bengal!" quoth he; "if the English leave the country we would see to it that there be neither a merchant nor a virgin left in Bengal in a month." From which saying, again, I saw why India needs the English, chatter the B.A.'s never so wisely. The good English must keep the peace for the millions who cannot keep it for themselves

It was only a year ago that I chatted with some Afghan friends settled within the British border for at least fifty years before that same border became British.

"What," I asked, "would you do if the Sirkar left the land?"

My friend was a civil officer of a subdistrict who helped the English magistrate preach trade and agriculture; with him was his younger brother, a resalder in the 15th Cavalry; a third brother was also in the same regiment. "Ho! ho! Sahib," laughed he. "What would we do, eh? I will tell you. Afzul here, and young Wali Dad, who is with his regiment, we should raise fifty of our own and our fathers' retainers, Alizais and Gandapurs, and we should ride straight for Bickaneer."

"Ah," said I, in my ignorance, "why for Bickaneer?"

"Because," said my friend the benevolent magistrate, "in Bickaneer city all the rich Hindu merchants keep their treasure."

"Yes, indeed," said the cavalry brother, "and the Hindu banniah women are the finest in India."

And once again I saw clear that a country of conflicting races and religions needs a rule that has at its back the drawn sword and the galloper gun.—From The Keys of all the Creeds, in The Cornhill Magazine.

Lauder as a Pit Boy.

The famous artiste's recent appeal on behalf of the pit ponies recalls the fact that he started life as a pit boy and for years worked as a miner. He afterwards eked out a precarious livelihood by appearing at small local concerts, sing-songs, and the like in his native Scotland. Between now and then, with a rapidity hardly equalled, Lauder has made himself a name to conjure with in the music-hall world. With two or three performances every night, not to speak of royalties on his enormously popular songs, he now makes an income which a prosperous barrister might envy; but, "so far as I am concerned," he once declared, "I find that money makes no difference whatever, save that when I want a thing I can walk into a shop and get it. It's a pleasant difference, I grant you; but 'a man's a man for a' that'."

British Military Bulls.

Some queer, quaint efforts at composition have been made by British officers. A certain major ordained this: "Reveille will be at 3.30 a.m. The brigade will parade at 4 a.m. The brigade will move at 4.15 a.m. The sun will rise at 5 a.m." It was during the guerrilla war of 1901-2, after the building of the blockhouses, that it became necessary to check the habit of the men of sleeping outside the blockhouses for the sake of coolness and comfort. A certain staff officer thereupon issued the following quaint order: "No one is permitted to sleep outside the blockhouses except the sentries." Though the intention of this order is clear, its phraseology is not. "Men on outpost duty are forbidden to strike matches on the sky line."—London Standard.

Australian Savages' Delicacy.

A delicacy of Australian savages is the flesh of snakes which, with the exception of the liver, is too dry and tasteless to appeal to civilized palates. Meat is usually baked in a primitive oven, made by digging a hole about a foot deep in the ground. In the hole is built a fire which is covered with stones. When the stones have become very hot the fire is extinguished and the stones are covered with green leaves, in which the meat is placed. The hole is then filled with earth and is not re-opened until the time determined for the cooking of the meat has elapsed.

Flavored to Taste.

"It's the insects," complained the amateur gardener. "They destroy all my radishes, and try as I may I can't exterminate them."

"Best remedy I know," said the friend, "is to lay salt between the rows. Never been known to fail."

"Well," said the friend when next they met, "and did you try the salt on those insects?"

"Yes," replied the other, "and the next morning the little beggars were pulling up the radishes, dipping them in the salt and eating them by the score."—London Ideas.

The Grosbeck.

The grosbecks of South Africa, are an extremely social bird, and live in large communities. They choose a tree of considerable size and then entirely cover it with grass, making a roof thoroughly impervious to rain and sun, and so completely woven into the foliage of the tree, as to resist any wind short of a hurricane. Here they live in numbers of five to six hundred, the nests being built in rows like streets, and look very much like city tenement houses.

Practice Targets.

Practice targets have been adopted for the British navy built up of many plates of steel, any of which can be cheaply replaced when damaged.

"I believe that the great body of English people are gentlemen," says a speaker.

Our experience has been that fully half of them are ladies.—Tit-Bits.

HOW TO OBTAIN A GOOD COLOR

A TREATMENT TO RESTORE THE BLOOD SUPPLY THAT HAS BEEN MOST SUCCESSFUL

There is only this to tell people who are pale, weak and bloodless. You are pale and weak because you haven't enough blood and you won't be better until your blood supply is increased. You should not lose any time in increasing your blood supply, for people who neglect anaemia, often slip into a deadly decline. When you have increased your blood supply you can reasonably expect to have a good color, to have lost that tired, breathless feeling, to have a good appetite and get good nourishment from your food. Now the only quick and always effective way to get a supply of new, rich, red blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new blood, and this new blood coursing through the veins, brings health and strength to every organ and every part of the body, making weak, ailing people, bright, active and strong. This has been proved in thousands of cases of which the case of Mrs. George Clark, Abottsford, B. C., is a fair sample. Mrs. Clark says: "After spending two years and six months in a hospital training for a nurse, I began to fail in health, was very pale and the least exertion would leave me out of breath. After graduating I came to British Columbia to take up my profession as a private nurse. The first case I took I found I was not able to go on with my work. Doctors' tonics failed me and acting on my own judgment I purchased a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished them I was really surprised at the result. The color came back to my face. I gained in strength and by the time I had used nine boxes I was back at my work as a nurse. I have since married, but still have my friendly feeling for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Let no day end with your books unbalanced.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The man with one idea, like the parent with one child, pampers it and spoils it.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Old friends are best, not because they are old, but because they are friends.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON PRICES

Canadian Manufacturer Does Not Impose on the Duties

An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many Western people that the manufacturer of Canada takes advantage of the tariff by raising his selling price by the full amount of the duty, with which he it protected from foreign competition. Facts show that the Canadian manufacturer does not, and could not safely, do such a thing. The home manufacturer, to-day, does seven times as much business in Canada as the foreign manufacturer. Would the factories of Canada be able to secure that much more business than the keen foreign competitor if prices were so inflated? No they would not and the main purpose of the tariff is not to rob, but to protect.

That the manufacturer should be able to improve the quality of his product and at the same time reduce the price to the consumer may at first seem incredible, but it all hinges upon the output. Every manufacturing operation whether large or small involves a certain amount of stationary overhead expense including such items as rent, heat, light, insurance, taxes, office expenses, superintendence, etc. If these expenses have to be met out of the returns from a small output it follows that the proportion carried by each unit of production will be comparatively high. But if on the other hand they can be spread over a large output, then the proportion carried by each unit of production may become insignificantly small. Generally speaking, the larger the output the lower the cost of production and the cheaper the price to the consumer, hence the advantage of a tariff which secures the home market or at least the bulk of it to the home manufacturer.

A few examples will suffice to illustrate how this works out. In 1878 a Canadian company began the manufacture of buggies. In 1879 they sold all told about 3 buggies, for which farmers paid them from $160 to $170 each. Last year in various kinds of wheeled vehicles they had an output of 15,000 and were able to offer the farmer for $85 a far better buggy than the one he used to have to pay $170 for. In 1878 the price of sugar was nine and ten cents a pound retail; today it is under five cents. The best binder in 1878 sold at from $270 to $300; today the farmer gets a lighter and more compact binder that will last longer for $125. In 1878, single reapers retailed in Ontario at from $100 to $105, today the best reaper retails at from $60 to $65.

CHASING THE CHEESE.

Whitsun Frolic That Has Been Kept Up for a Long Time.

In the nooks and corners of England are yet to be found some survivals of quaint customs dating back to the dim and distant past. Monday saw one of them in Gloucestershire, for the first Monday in June is a general holiday known as Whit Monday.

The visitor who found his way on that day to the beautiful Cotswold Hills joined in an exciting sport which, with its attendant merry-making round the Maypole, has been kept up since the days of James I. Rising sharply from the little village of Bockworth is Cooper's Hill, from whose summit, an elevation of nine hundred feet, can be seen a magnificent panorama to the Malvern Hills, and the distant Welsh mountains.

To this breezy eminence every Whit Monday come large numbers of spectators from far and near, eager to witness, or to take part in, the famous cheese-rolling competition down the steep hillside. At a given signal, several of Gloucester's far-famed cheeses are set rolling from the summit, and then ensues a mad chase for their capture by the men and boys of the district and any of the onlookers who are sufficiently reckless to join in the pursuit. Helter-skelter they rush down the hill, many lose their foothold and roll over and over in their frantic efforts to capture the prize.

To the stranger the sport appears rather dangerous to life and limb, but the local people take it all as a matter of course, and make light of bruised shins and a few bumps on the cranium. Bump, bump, bump, with terrific bounds, go the cheeses down the hill; and so steep is the descent that it is seldom a cheese is caught by a pursuer unless it happens to lodge against some obstacle. Amid shrieks of laughter, and the shouts and cheers of the crowd, the competitors rush down to the picturesque village nestling at the foot of the declivity. Many a time have the cheeses bounded clean over the roofs of the houses into the village street, impelled by the impetus gathered in their headlong descent.

Whitsuntide is honored in many places by the provision of one or two special dishes, the recognized dainty for the season from time immemorial being gooseberries and custard. The custard of Elizabethan days, however, was a very different thing from its namesake of to-day. It was then a rich open pie, containing meat or fruit, as well as a preparation of milk, eggs, sugar, and spice.

In some districts cheesecake is the accepted dish at this season. But whatever its form, milk food has always been considered appropriate to Whitsuntide; its whiteness having no doubt a symbolical reference to "White-Sunday," in days when more attention was paid to the teaching and observance of both feast and festival.

Prince Arthur as Footman.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, or "young Arthur," as he is usually known about the court and to his intimate friends, was once stationed at Aldershot, where some engagement had prevented him from changing into the prescribed uniform before going to a state ball.

Consequently he turned up in a suit of ordinary dress-clothes. One of the ladies—she is fairly well known in society—was departing, when she saw what she took to be one of the court footmen, and ordered him, in none too polite terms, to find her carriage for her.

His royal highness fell into the spirit of the joke, and promptly did as he was told. The lady's carriage was summoned, when, to his utter astonishmest, she pressed half a sovereign into his palm, remarking, "I know I am quite wrong in doing that, but don't say a word about it; I hope you will shortly improve your position!"

On a Grain of Wheat.

Prayers have been written and engraved on many very small objects, but only one person ever has been patient and painstaking enough to inscribe a complete prayer on a grain of wheat. One day Sir Moses Montefiore received a small tin box in the mail. On the cover of the box was written, "A prayer for Sir Moses Montefiore, by Bauch Mordecai, son of Zebi Hirsch Scheinemann, of Jerusalem." The box contained a single grain of wheat, on which were inscribed, in characters so small that they could only be read with the aid of a powerful microscope, the 386 Hebrew letters of the prayer, and the date of the year (Hebrew reckoning), 5645. Sir Moses kept the prayer in his private desk until he died, and it is now preserved with religious care by one of his friends.

From Boilermaker to Premier.

The Hon. J. S. T. McGowen, the Labor Premier of New South Wales, who recently arrived in England, speaks with pride of the good influence of his father and mother. The latter was at one time a Manchester mill girl, while his father was a young Liverpool workman, earning 32s. per week. The two emigrated to Australia, Mr. McGowen being born at sea on the way to that colony. At fifteen he was apprenticed to a boilermaker, and soon became an ardent trade unionist. For twenty years he has played a prominent part as a labor leader and politician. He has addressed as many as 70,000 people in the suburbs of Sydney in one night. But he has not given all his time to politics. For thirty years out of the fifty-six years of his life he has been a Sunday school worker.

Always That Danger

"Ah, proud beauty!" exclaimed little Sniffkins, "you return my love now, but let me tell you, I will not always be a clerk, I—"

"That's so," interrupted the heartless girl, "you may lose your job."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Country Visitor—What's for breakfast?

Waiter—Porridge, soles, kidney and bacon, grilled ham, sausages, chops, steak and tomatoes.

Country Visitor—Right! I'll have what you mentioned—and some eggs! —London Opinion.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT warmed on flannels and applied on my breast cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

"I have a cook that took a college course in domestic science last summer."

"You seem enthusiastic, Mabel."

"Yes; I find we belong to the same secret society."—Washington Herald.

Sure Reutrn

"Out to luncheon—back in five minutes," read the sign, on the door.

"Are you sure he will get back that soon?" asked the anxious caller.

"Yes'm," said the wise office boy. "He ain't got the price of ten minutes' lunch in his clothes."—Toledo Blade.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The body of a guide who lost his life in the Alps twenty-two years ago, has been found in the ice, in a state of perfect preservation.

The transition from winter's cold to summer's heat frequently puts a strain upon the system that produces internal complications, always painful and often serious. A common form of disorder is dysentery, to which many are prone in the spring and summer. The very best medicine to use in subduing this painful ailment is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard remedy, sold everywhere.

"My daughter's piano lessons have been a great expense to me." "That's so? Did some neighbor sue you?"—Toledo Blade.

The female house fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three months. Therefore all housekeepers should commence using Wilson's Fly Pads early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

"It isn't equitable."

"What's the trouble?"

"A divorce costs a great deal more than a marriage license."

How Would You Like To Freeze to Death this Winter?

That may happen if you do not arrange for at least a portion of your coal supply now.

The Miner's Strike is Still Unsettled.

Owing to the long period of idleness there is now no stock of coal available in the western towns. When the cold weather begins, even if the mines are running full blast, the output will not be sufficient to meet the requirements, and the car supply will be another source of trouble owing to the very heavy grain crop this year. Consumers should therefore take warning and provide against the inevitable scarcity of coal for the reasons stated above, and if you have no money, it will pay to borrow it and buy a few tons now.

We are wholesale Dealers in Hard and Soft Coal, carrying large stocks at Port Arthur and Fort William for shipment to all points on the C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P.

If there is no retail dealer in your town write us at once—

D. E. ADAMS COAL CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CLOTHES' INSURANCE—a paid-up "policy" against the ordinary troubles of Wash-day—is yours if you use one of

EDDY'S WASHBOARDS
THE BOARDS WITH THE LABOR-SAVING CRIMP

Substitution doesn't pay—it means to you loss of confidence and to the Grocer loss of a customer.

There are no Washboards "just as good" as Eddy's

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.
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It gives the income yields and full descriptions of a selected range of GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, PUBLIC UTILITY, RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL BOND INVESTMENTS.

We shall be pleased to send a copy on request.

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Loyalty

"So lightning struck Speeder's automobile?"

"Well, Speeder claims it was his automobile that struck the lightning."

WHEN PASTURE IS POOR

The advantages of a good pasture can be replaced by the regular use of Herbageum. It has been used and tested for about twenty-five years without failure with horses, cows, fat cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. It insures good health and better returns. It keeps sheep free from ticks and the wool clip will be heavier and better. The flavor of the milk and butter are improved when it is given regularly. As good calves can be raised with skim or separated milk and Herbageum as with new milk, and when the milk is scarce do not kill your calves as you can make a fine calf meal equal to any on the market at a cost of 1½ cents per lb. Try the following—100 lbs. oil cake, 300 lbs. shorts, 4 lbs. Herbageum and about 1 lb. of salt. Mix these thoroughly and stir about two cupfuls in a gallon of scalding water and feed warm. With poultry good health, brilliant plumage and plenty of eggs are sure if you will use Herbageum.

It's the land of the free—for spinsters and bachelors.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Woman.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purging follow their use, as thousands of women can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

Pa, what is philosophy?"

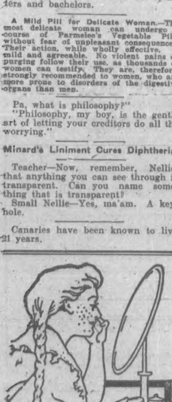
"Philosophy, my boy, is the gentle art of letting your creditors do all the worrying."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Teacher—Now, remember, Nellie, that anything you can see through is transparent. Can you name something that is transparent?

Small Nellie—Yes, ma'am. A keyhole.

Canaries have been known to live 21 years.



Pimples and Blackheads

Clear the complexion of disfiguring pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, and other unsightly conditions; keep the hands soft and white, the scalp clean, the hair live and glossy, and preserve skin health by the use of Cuticura Soap assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

afford the most economical treatment for itching, burning, scaly humors of infants, children and adults. A single set is often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., for 32-page Cuticura Book on care and treatment of skin and hair.

SMALL AND JOLLY.

Titled Guests Drew Beer From Keg and Smoked Clay Pipes.

Tired of primping and posing and preening, wearied of its maudlin maunderings, society seems to be returning to prosaic ways of seeking mere pleasure, without which its course would be indeed barren. Having run the gamut of monkey dinners and being surfeited with wanton display, what could be more attractive than to return to the mannerisms of primitive society? Having gone the limit in their upward course, why not frolic back to earth like any old skyrocket? Sure enough!

Whether through necessity or from a lack of sense will never be known, but one of the queerest society functions of the coronation season was given by Sir Burne-Jones, the painter, and Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget at the Burne-Jones residence, London, which was remodeled for the occasion to resemble an atelier in the Quartier Latin. The affair was styled "small and jolly," and was intended to be a Bohemian contrast to the usual society parties. All the chairs were removed and there were no floral decorations.

Really, it was amusing! Formal receptions were dispensed with and the guests huddled on the floor on rugs, on the staircases or in the back garden, the men smoking clay pipes and the women cigarettes if they wished. If they wanted refreshments they had to help themselves from a big cask of lager beer which stood in the corner of the room wreathed with greens. It was a free and easy affair, all quaffing beer and joining in the chorus of the Drinking Song.

The supper, somewhat inconsistently, was one of epicurean delicacy, but it was served on the floor or the stairs, or wherever there was room to put a plate.

A very distinguished company, who left all their tiaras and crowns at home, included the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Rutland, Lady Betty Balfour, Miss Violent Asquith, Mrs. Ava Astor, the Duke of Somerset, Lord and Lady Drogheda, Lady Elcho, Sir Edward Poynter, Mrs. Jack Leslie, Miss Maxine Elliott and Mlle. Genee.

Yes, it must have been small, and no doubt it was jolly.

When Voters Smiled.

Surprising as the revelations have been which were made in some of the recent election petitions, they scarcely compare with the old days before such a keen eye was kept on the financial disbursements of those who sought Parliamentary honors.

So long ago as 1826, for example, cabbages were sold at Sudbury during the general election at the rate of $50 for four, whilst a plate of gooseberries, such as one could buy nowadays for a penny, were sold for $125, the vendors, of course, being voters. And at Great Marlow an elector was given the hint that he could buy a sow and nine young pigs for a penny. He bought them, too.

A quarter of a century later things had not improved, for we find that a voter would be ushered into the presence of a certain agent, by whom he would be asked, "Well, how do you do to-day?" at the same time holding up three fingers to signify that he was to receive $15. If the elector were dissatisfied, he would reply that he was not very well, and promptly up would go the agent's fingers, showing that he was to receive $25. And while he looked out of the window the money would be placed on the table, and he would turn and pick it up and then take his departure.

The Belper Family.

Lord Belper, of Kingston Hall, Derby, England, has completed his seventy-first year. His lordship was formerly captain of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and also commanded the South Notts Hussars. He is now honorary colonel of the latter regiment, and an aide-de-camp for yeomanry to the King. The heir to the barony is his lordship's only surviving son, the Hon. Algernon Strutt, captain 2nd Life Guards.

There has been a good deal of romance about the fortunes of the Belper family. The founder was a small farmer, who apprenticed his son to a wheelwright. The wheelwright's son, Jedediah Strutt, became a hosier first in a small, and then in a very large way, in which he was helped by his own inventive genius, which originated the famous machine for making ribbed stockings.

To him there came one day a man in humble life who had ideas on the subject of cotton spinning, and together they developed the spinning jenny, thenceforward to be associated for ever with the name of Richard Arkwright.

Independently Miserable.

A day or two ago, having joined the boat train at Dover harbor station, the writer found a fellow passenger resting a heavy head on worried looking hands. The weather was quite pleasant, but one can never judge the channel by the appearance of Dover beach, so the question was asked sympathetically, "Was the crossing very rough?"

"No," said the passenger; "this is a personal matter."—London Globe.

Its Degree

Mrs. Blowit—Are you planning an expensive gown?

Mrs. Knowit—Well, it will take at least five courses and his favorite dishes to get it.—Harper's Weekly.

The Pill That Brings Relief.—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

Girl chums are almost as thick as a fat man.

"Pa?" "Well?" How can a solid fact leak out?"—Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

"Yes, I've seen some rough times, sir," said the sailor. "Once we was wrecked, and we'd eaten all our provisions. Then we ate our belts, and then the ship turned turtle, so we ate her too."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bees can't talk, but they often get back at one with a stinging retort.

Any man who repeats half he hears talks too much.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill; but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

It's the united efforts of little things that make big troubles.

Being in the right place at the right time is often an accident.

American and Canadian scientists tell us that the common house fly is the cause of more disease and death than any other agency. Wilson's Fly Pads kill all the flies and the disease germs too.

"I don't believe there ever was a perfect man."

"Adam would have been perfect if Eve had only been made first."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, then she could have bossed the job of making Adam."

When Blood Was Impure

The Old-fashioned Doctor Brought Relief by Bleeding

Today We Keep the Blood Pure by Using

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The doctor of a century or two ago was accustomed to free his patient of an excess of poisoned blood by the cruel process of bleeding.

We would not stand for that heroic treatment today because we understand better the work of the liver and kidneys and how to awaken them to their duty of filtering poisons from the blood.

These are the only organs of the body which filter poisons from the blood and so cleanse the system of the foul waste matter which causes pains, aches and dangerous diseases, and there is no way you can so quickly bring the liver and kidneys into action as by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Don't imagine that a liquid medicine is necessary to purify the blood. The supreme test is, "Does the treatment awaken the action of the liver and invigorate the kidneys?" Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unique in their combined action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and on this account wonderfully successful as a means of purifying the blood.

The whole digestive and excretory system is cleansed and invigorated by this treatment. The appetite is sharpened, digestion improves, and the tired, languid feelings of a poisoned system give way to new health and vigor. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE RIVER NILE.

When Its Waters Turn Green Then Comes the Welcome Flood.

The "green water" of the Nile is quite a different thing from the green water of the ocean, says the Scientific American.

About April 15 the Nile begins its annual rise, and a month later the effect is felt at Khartoum. A very curious phenomenon accompanies this increase in the appearance of the "green water."

For a long time it was believed that the color came from the swamps of the upper Nile, lying isolated and stagnant under the tropical sun and polluting the waters with decaying vegetable matter. With the spring rise this fetid water was supposed to be swept into the streams to make its appearance in Egypt.

Within recent times, however, this theory has been abandoned. Now we are advised the green water is caused by the presence of innumerable numbers of microscopic algae, offensive to the taste and smell. They originate away up in the tributaries and are carried to the Nile, where under the hot sun and in the clear water they increase with amazing rapidity, forming columns from 250 miles to 500 miles in length.

The weeds continue to grow, die and decay until the turbid flood waters put them to an end, for they cannot exist except in clear water.

Offensive as, in some respects, the green water is, it is hailed with delight by the Egyptians, since its appearance is a sign of the real flood time and the close of the water famine.

Bernard Shaw.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's retirement from the journalistic lists was signalized by his marriage to Miss Charlotte Frances Payne Townshend, who nursed him back to health and strength—and matrimony—after a serious accident. "I was very ill when I was married," Mr. Shaw once wrote, "altogether a wreck on crutches, and in an old jacket which the crutches had worn to rags. I had asked my friends, Mr. Graham Wallas, of the London School Board, and Mr. Henry Salt, the biographer of Shelley and De Quincy, to act as witnesses, and of course, in honor of the occasion they were dressed in their best clothes. The registrar never imagined I could possibly be the bridegroom; he took me for the inevitable beggar who completes all wedding processions. Wallas, who is considerably over six feet high, seemed to him to be the hero of the occasion, and he was proceeding to marry him calmly to my betrothed, when Wallas' thinking the formula rather strong for a mere witness, hesitated at the last moment, and left the prize to me."

Shaw is the quintessence of vital energy. He rushes hither and thither, from one task to another, with a feverish, almost frenzied activity. He has a country house in Hertfordshire. When I asked him why he selected it, he took me over to the old English church, redolent of mystery and sanctity, and pointed to the inscription on a tomb near by—"Jane Eversley, Born 1815. Died 1895. Her time was short." "I thought," said Shaw, "that if it could be truthfully said of a woman who lived to be eighty years that her time was short, then this was just exactly the climate for me."—Review of Reviews.

Designer of Coinage.

Sir Thomas Brock, who earned a knighthood on account of the magnificent manner in which he carried out the Queen Victoria Memorial, had to encounter a great deal of opposition from his father, a Worcester builder, in deciding to follow an artistic career. Indeed, it was only with his mother's help that he was able to come to London, where he secured an apprenticeship in a sculptor's studio, which soon brought him in the magnificent salary of $10 a week. It was Sir Thomas who designed the later Victorian coinage. In 1891 the Government invited designs for the coinage, Mr. Brock's being considered most suitable.

Four years later the bronze coinage was altered for the first time in thirty-five years, and, as in the former case, Mr. Brock's initials were appended to it. Anybody looking carefully at the coinage of that period may notice the tiny letters "T.B." beneath the Queen's shoulder and a little to the right of the central line. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Brock accomplished the design without a single sitting from the Queen. He worked from photographs which he found in shop windows.

Burglary In England.

Burglary cannot be committed in the daytime. The English rule is that if there is light enough to see the face of the intruder there is no burglary. This, however, does not include moonlight, for a housebreaker entering after nightfall, however brightly the moon may be shining, is legally a burglar—that is, if it is reasonably certain that he has entered with the intent to commit felony, for while a tramp breaking into a house to sleep may be a housebreaker he is not in the proper sense of a word a burglar. Burglary, however, may consist in breaking out as well as breaking in, for one who hides in a house before nightfall to steal and after stealing breaks out to get away is just as much a burglar as he who to effect his purpose breaks in.

When Cricket Playing Was a Crime.

Until a century and a half ago our great national pastime in fact figured in the statute book as a crime. The game was declared illegal in the time of Edward IV., owing to its having become so popular as to interfere with archery, the then sport of kings. The law against it was vigorously enforced, and every person convicted of playing the game was fined $50 or sent to prison. It was not until the formation of the famous Hambledon club in 1740 that the statute was repealed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Hint for To-morrow.

Whatever you see to do that doesn't really concern you, don't do it.

THE BLACK PROBLEM.

South Africa Is Called on to Face a Huge Question.

There will be many important points on which the union Parliament will have to come to a decision, but perhaps it will be agreed that the most vital of all South African questions, and the one needing the earliest and soundest solution, is that of the Native Policy.

The native territories, large in extent and with rapidly growing populations, may within a few years become part and parcel of the Union of South Africa, and some definite scheme for the future governing of these great populous territories will have to be devised; one which will give the natives no handle with which to shake the confidence of the outside world in the wisdom and integrity of the Union Government, while at the same time it appeases the established feelings of the dominant color.

The difficulties that beset the path of satisfactory legislation having for its aim the gradual elevation to political rights of so primitive and diverse tribes, must of necessity be numerous. Nevertheless, a way must be found, and that between the extremes of the hollow American "Man and a Brother" and the "Nigger and a Dog" feeling. With the great advancement of education among the natives, with the recognized striving for book learning which they evince, and above all with the example of the whites before them, it is very natural that they should move for the possession of some sort of political franchise.

In what manner is it possible to grant, with benefit to the natives and at the same time with dignity to the whites, this rational demand?

Under existing circumstances the position is roughly this: In the Cape Province natives may attain a vote under more or less easy qualifications; in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony they have no vote. In Natal the qualifications is so stringent that it is practically prohibitive. The Basutos hold Pitsos, which are assemblies of chiefs or headmen, in which their tribal affairs are discussed. The Swazis and Zulus have nothing resembling either the Parliament of the white man or the Pitso of the Basuto.

Thousands of natives are with extraordinary diligence acquiring knowledge; already hundreds have been sent over to America to undergo a course of education there, and thus the white of South Africa must be prepared shortly for a strong display of native educational results, terminating in a well-founded cry for political rights.

Now, in the Basuto appears to be the whole solution of the matter; why not have a native Parliament to which all the native tribes of South Africa could send representatives?

Take away the franchise of the natives at the Cape as at present exercised, in favor of a more extended one, for a Parliament of their own; place this Parliament under a commission, who would forward to the Union Parliament for ratification or otherwise such resolutions as have come to them from the Pitso.

This would give all the native tribes an opportunity of airing their grievances and ideas, and alone would lessen by half the danger arising from the probable bursting of a sealed furnace.

The native population of South Africa is increasing, and we have the menacing example of the U.S.A. before us.

The natives cannot and will not expect for the present and for a long while to come the full and free franchise of the whites, but they certainly will desire to labor under no undue intolerance, and have a right to expect a wholehearted consideration of their side of the case.

The adoption of such a course as that outlined above would, under proper safeguards, carry with it but little risk of danger to the white population, while to the natives it must appear such a great stride in the recognition of their status of citizenship, that it surely must earn the gratitude of unbounded loyalty to the Government and people which established it.

Such a scheme will have many details to be considered, such as the advisability of the channel of communication between the two Parliaments, consisting of either one Minister or a commission, and so forth; but the first step is to find the path which will lead to a satisfactory solution of a question the gravity of which cannot be over-estimated.

Pickled Steel.

"To keep the iron and steel used in building big ships from rusting," an engineer told the reporter, "is a matter of supreme importance. The British Admiralty is very particular that every piece shall be painted the moment it is ready for building purposes. But the steel plates form a hard black surface, called "mill scale," in the process of manufacture. This clings tenaciously to the plate, and if it is covered with paint, and afterwards the plate gets damaged, then the scale peels off, taking the paint with it, and leaving the steel bare. The plate is then liable to rust-corrosion, a serious danger to the ship.

"We therefore remove every trace of scale before painting the steel plate. It is put into a bath of dilute hydrochloric acid for a few hours, which loosens the scale. The plate is then brushed with wire brushes and washed with a hose. This is what we call 'pickling steel'."

Footwear For the Fashionable.

The very latest footwear for fashionable folk is certainly not lacking in novelty. Recently there was exhibited in Bond street a pair of shoes made of the breast feathers of humming birds. They were priced at $2,500, a record figure for shoes without diamond or jewel settings.

In the same establishment were shown bed-room slippers of silk brocade, trimmed with marabout feathers, and these could be obtained for the comparatively small sum of £7.

The cheapest boot in this shop is priced at £4; white silk stockings are sold at 16s. to £6 the pair. But you cannot order single pairs here; the first order for shoes must be for not less than ten pairs, and with each pair six pairs of stockings to match are supplied.

SUNBURN. BLISTERS. SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

Druggists and Stores everywhere

Zam-Buk

Practical woman, one experienced in nursing preferred. Address "VIVI," Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.

WOMEN WANTED

To take orders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Women's Department, 229 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

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"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25c.

Worked with Success

"Were any of your boyish ambitions ever realised?" asked the sentimentalist.

"Yes," replied the practical person. "When my mother used to cut my hair I often wished I might be baldheaded."—Washington Star.

He Rose

First Crook—Dey say he's at the top of our profession. How's that?

Second Ditto—He is. I can remember the time, too, when he was only a miscreant like meself, and now he's always spoken of as the "author of a series of crimes."—Puck.

"True, he's a mean man, of few friends, but good to his family." "You don't say!" "Yep. Ain't home more'n three nights a month."—Judge.

Nothing in It

"I regard conversation as a gift," remarked the studious woman.

"It usually is," replied Miss Cayenne. "If people had to pay for it there would be much less of it."—Washington Star.

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CURES While Horses Work or Rest

International Gall Cure is a certain, sure, quick and infallible cure for Galls, Sore Necks, Sore Backs, Sore Mouths, Cuts, Bruised Heels, etc. Will not melt and dissolve from the animal heat, but stays right where it is applied. Possesses extraordinary healing and soothing qualities. **International Gall Cure** is the cleanest, most antiseptic, purest and best Gall Cure on the market. We will refund your money if it ever fails to cure. Keep a box on hand as it is almost a daily need on the farm.

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—When he develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown remedies—don't pay a big veterinary bill. Use

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Just received a shipment of Ladies' Wear.

Here are a Few Special Items:

Ladies' plain and fancy hose, assorted colors ..... 25 to 50c per pair
Children's stockings, made to stand holiday wear ..... 20 to 30c " "
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Ladies underskirts in black, white and colors ..... $1.35 to $2.00
Ladies' white night gowns $1.25
Ladies' waists, plain and embroidered ..... 90c to $2.25
Ladies' leather and wash belts ..... 25 to 75c
White embroidered handkerchiefs ..... 2 for 25c
Children's picture handkerchief's ..... 5c each
Ladies' collars, splendid value ..... 30 to 60c

Also a full line of Prints, Ginghams, Flannels, Flannelettes, Blankets, Comforters, Table Clothes, White Counterpanes, Table Napkins, Etc.

Another shipment of GENT'S FURNISHINGS on the way

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911

STRIKE CONTINUES

Operators Declare War on Miners Union and Will Open Mines

The Western Coal Operators association has decided to declare war on the Miner's union and to open the mines forthwith. "We have done with negotiations," said one member "and will just open the mines. I am going to make a stab at it anyway. There is a limit to which patience can go, and we have reached the limit."

The operators believe that sufficient men will respond to run the mines and that within a very short time the strikers will be at work. Resumption will be on the basis of the majority report of the conciliation board.

The miners voted overwhelmingly against accepting the majority report of the committe as a basis of settlement.

The farmers along the border in Ontario and Quebec have had a practical demonstration of the value of the United States market in respect to one of the products of their farms. When the United States duty on cream was five cents a pound no Canadian cream entered the United States, but when by a mistake in the drafting of the schedule it was in 1900 reduced to five cents a gallon, in the 11 months ending with May last, $1,653,000 worth of Canadian cream was sold there. Here is a fact that outweighs much theory.

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